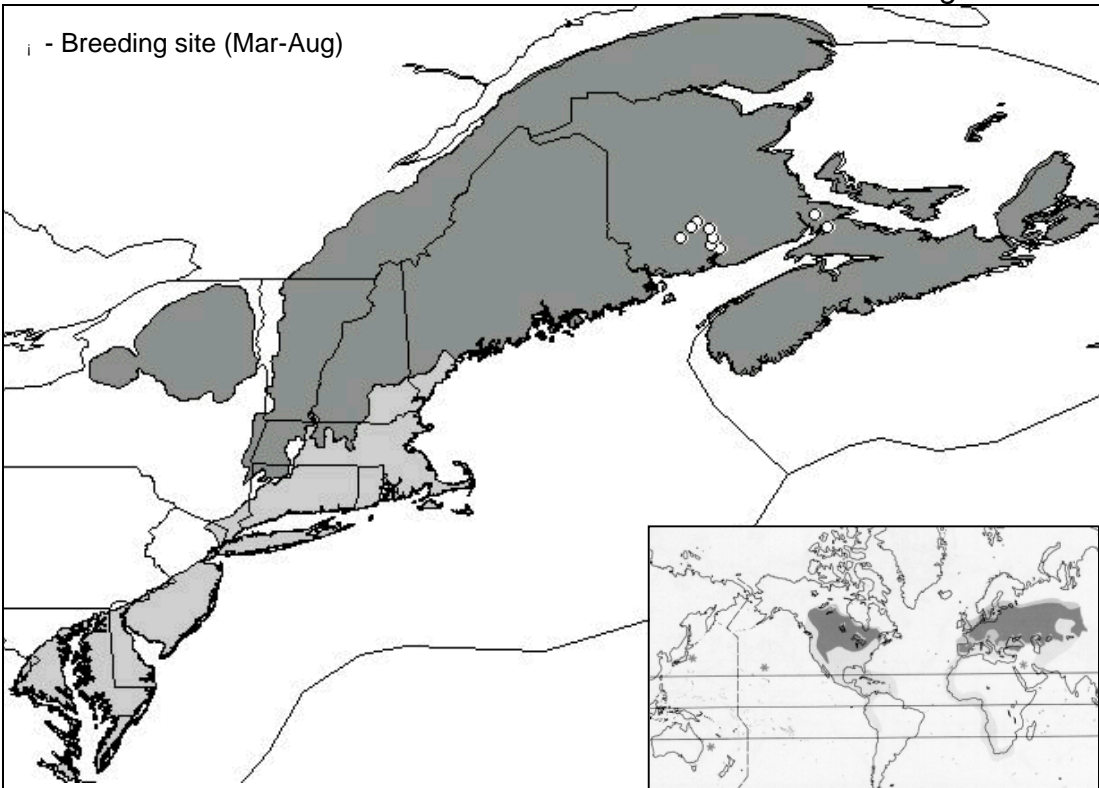


# BLACK TERN

*Chlidonias niger surinamensis*



## Regional Occurrence (BCRs 14, 30)

- Distribution: breeds in BCR 14, migrates in BCR 30
- Habitats used: freshwater marshes, sloughs, and wet meadows (breeding); seacoasts, bays, estuaries, lakes, and rivers (non-breeding)

NAWCP BD=2; NAWCP ND=2

## Regional Abundance

- 1990s population size: US—unknown; CAN—300
- Historical population size: unknown
- steady decline in regional population

NAWCP PS=2; NAWCP PT=3

## Regional Threats

- Habitat alteration/degradation
- Nests can be easily washed away by increased water levels
- Decline in water quality, including acidification, and pesticides affecting food sources
- Predation problems

NAWCP TB=4; NAWCP TN=3

## Conservation Status: Abundance (b=breeding, nb=nonbreeding, t=total individuals) and Conservation Rank

Global	North America	BCR 14	BCR 30	Mid-Atlantic	S. New England	Gulf of Maine	Maritimes
450,000 – 1,250,000t	100,000 – 500,000b	?b	0b	0b	0b	?b	300b
IUCN- Not Evaluated	NAWCP- Moderate Concern (PI=>90%)	Moderate (PI=?)	Moderate (PI=0%)	NJ- SZN; DE-SZN MD-SZN; VA-SN	NY-S2B; CT- SZN RI- no info; MA-SN; VT-S2B,S2N	MA-SN; NH-SZN; ME-S21B; NB-S3B, NS-S1B	QC-S4; NB-S3B; PE-SZN; NS-S1B

**Conservation Needs:** *Sustainability:* 65% fledged of chicks hatched; *Commuting Range:* up to 4 km; breeding grounds - shallow freshwater marshes with emergent vegetation; sometimes cultivated rice fields; open or forested country; non-breeding - largely marine up to 30 km of land; coastal areas, productive freshwater lakes near coasts but sometimes inland; *Issues:* Black Terns will accept artificial wetlands such as rice fields, sewage settling ponds, and restored wetlands; there is a need for the preservation of preferred emergent vegetation and nesting substrate, and fish stocking has been considered; difficult to census Nesting platforms have been successful.; *Needs:* monitor, require active management; *Population Goals:* restore (increase); *Habitat Goals:*